

Armed Forces College of Medicine AFCM



Arterial Anastomosis of Lower Limb **Prof. Dr. Ahmed Samir**

Ass. Prof of Anatomy

INTENDED LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ILO)



By the end of this lecture the student will be able to:

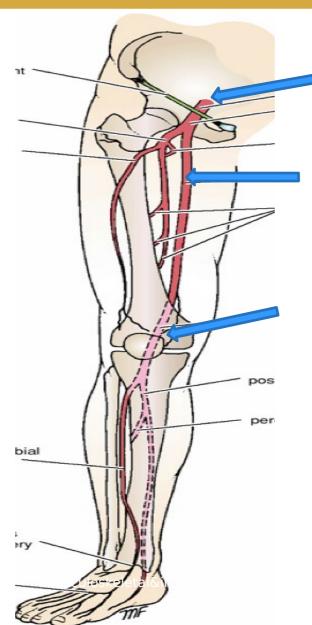
- 1.Discuss the arteries sharing in anastomosis around trochantric, cruciate, back of thigh, knee and ankle
- 2. Predict the clinical significance of anastomosis of lower limb.

Femoral Artery



Origin:

Continuation of external iliac artery.



□ <u>Terminatio</u> <u>n:</u>

enter the Back of the knee and will continue as []

nonliteal

Branches of Femoral artery



1) The superficial branches:

- a) Superficial epigastric artery
- b) Superficial external pudendal arterior branch of lateral pudendal arterior branch branch of lateral pudendal arterior branch of lateral pudendal arterior branch branch of lateral pudendal arterior branch bra
- c) Superficial circumflex iliac artery

2) The deep branches:

- a) Deep external pudendal
- b) Descending genicular artery
- c) Profunda femoris
 - <u>It gives:</u>
 - Medial & lateral circumflex femoral arteries.
 - > 3 perforating arteries.
 - It ends as 4th perforating artery.

External iliac artery Deep circumflex iliac artery Superficial circumflex iliac artery Inferior epigastric art Ascending branch of lateral Superficial epigastric a femoral circumflex artery Superficial external pude Deep external pudendal Medial Circumflex Feme Lateral femoral circumflex artery Femoral Artery Descending branch of lateral Superficial Femoral Artery femoral circumflex artery Deep Femoral Artery Muscular branches Perforating branches Adductor hiatus Descending genicular artery Articular branch of descent Saphenous branch of design Superior lateral genicular artery Superior medial genicular Patellar anasamoses https://www.google.com/url? sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi64 rXr8HkAhUCyYU

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Branches of Femoral artery



Lateral
circumflex
femmaliantery
circumflex
femoral artery

Three superficial arteries

Femoral Artery

Profunda femoris artery

Four perforating arteries

Lateral circumflex femoral

Ascending Br. []

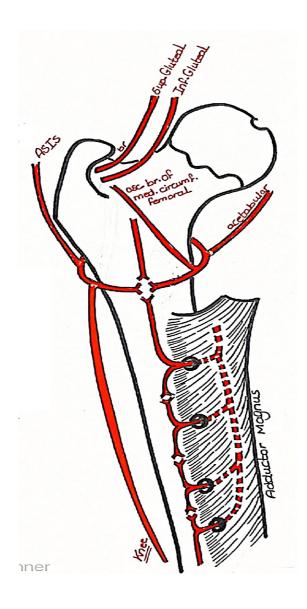
Ascending Br. []

Ascending Br. []

Branswerse Br. []

Bresidending Br. [] #

knee



Medial circumflex femoral

Ascending Br. []

trochanteric #
Transverse Br. []

cruciate #
Acetabular Br. []

acetabulum & ligament

of head of femur

Cruciate Anastomosis



upper part of back of thi

• Formation:

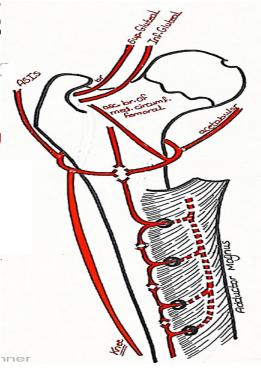
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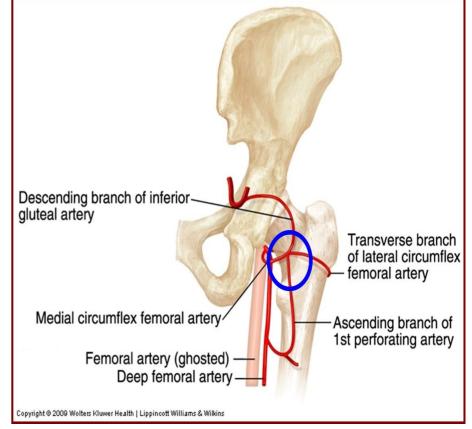
- *Vertical limb.
- 1 . Desc. Br. of Inf glutea (internal iliac)
- **2** . **Asc. Br. of 1**st **perfora**(profunda fem)
- *Horizontal limb.
- 1. Transverse br. of med femoral A.
- 2. Transverse br. of lat circumflex femoral A.

(profunda fem)

• Clinical importance :

Connect femoral with internal iliac





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Trochantric Anastomosis

A branch of inferior

gluteal artery

Ascending branch of medial



• Site:

In the trochanteric fossa

• Formation:

1 . Asc. Br. of med circumflex femoral art.

(profunda fem)

2. Br. from Sup & Inf gluteal art circumflex artery (internal iliac)

Clinical importance :

Connect femoral with internal iliac & considered the main blood supply of neck of femur

Descending branch of superior gluteal artery

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Site:

Iliac Anastomosis



Around ASIS

- Formation:
- 1 . Superficial circumflex iliac art

(femoral)

- 2 . Deep circumflex iliac art (external iliac)
- 3 . Asc. Br. of lat circumflex femoral art.

(profunda fem)

- 4. Sup gluteal art (Internal iliac)
- Clinical importance:

 Connect external & internal

External iliac artery Deep circumflex iliac artery Superficial circumflex iliac artery Ascending branch of lateral femoral circumflex artery Transverse branch of lateral femoral circumflex artery Lateral femoral circumflex artery Femoral Artery Descending branch of lateral femoral circumflex artery

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Lecture Quiz



Question 1

Enumerate arteries share in cruciate anastomosis

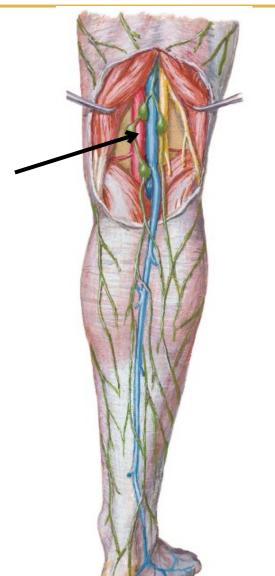
Question 2

The main blood supply of neck of femur is

Popliteal artery

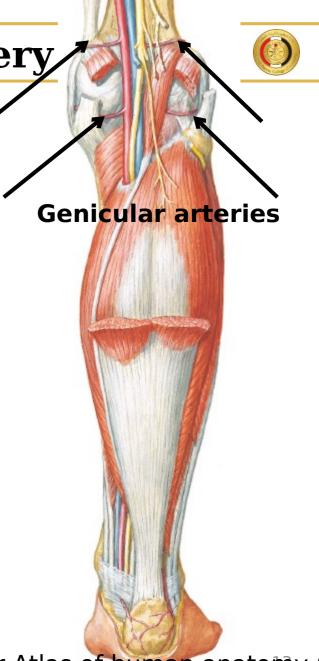


- Begins as continuation of femoral artery at opening in adductor magnus
- Ends at distal border of popliteus by dividing into anterior and posterior tibial arteries



Branches of popliteal artery

- 1. Muscular (# with perforatings in chain #)
- 2. Cutaneous
- 3. Articular (Genicular) br.:
 - i. Sup. Med. Genicular a.
 - ii. Inf. Med. Genicular a.
 - iii. Sup. Lat. Genicular a.
 - iv. Inf. Lat. Genicular a.
 - v. Middle genicular: pierces the oblique popliteal ligament of the knee joint



Lecture Quiz



All of the following arteries share in the genicular anastomosis except:

- a) Popliteal artery
- b) Posterior tibial artery
- c) Femoral artery
- d) Profunda femoris artery

Anterior tibial artery

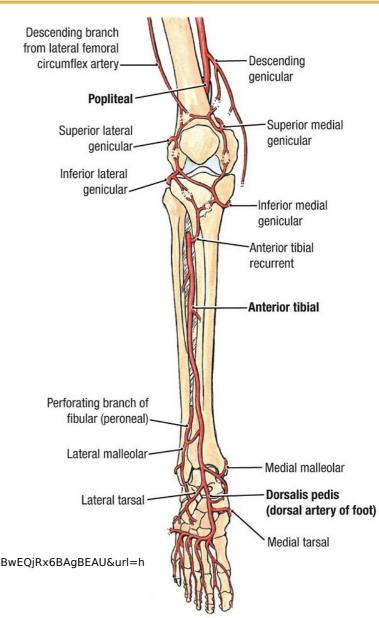


- ☐ <u>Begins as</u> One of the 2 terminal brs. of the popliteal artery at <u>distal</u> border of popliteus
- ☐ Ends as dorsalis pedis artery by passing in front of the ankle joint between 2 malleoli
- passes through an opening in the interosseous membrane to reach the anterior compartment.
- In lower part of leg it lies between extensor halfucis longus and Ru7Ha2ajiAhUGb1A

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Branches of Anterior Tibial Artery



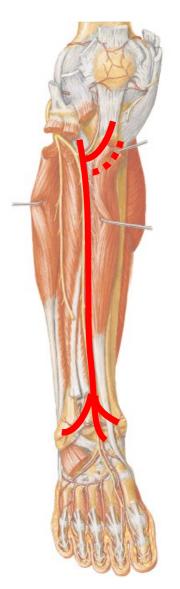
Branches

1. Anterior and posterior tibial recurrent arteries.

Share in anastomosis around knee 2. Muscular branches

3. Anterior medial and lateral malleolar arteries

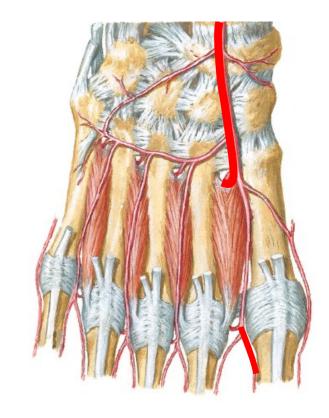
Share in anastomosis around ankle



Branches of Dorsalis Pedis Artery



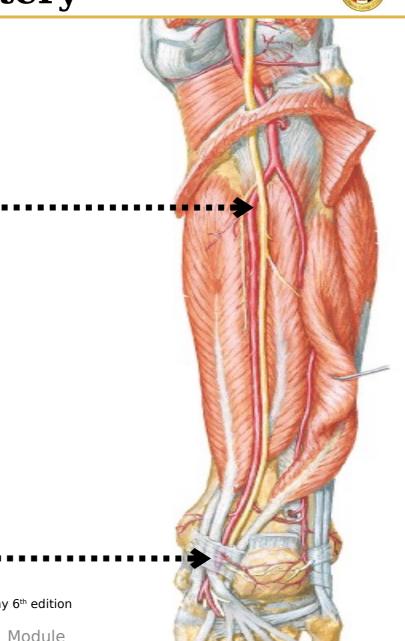
- 1. Lateral & medial tarsal arteries
- 2. Arcuate a.: gives 2nd ,3rd & 4th metatarsal a.
- 3. 1st dorsal metatarsal artery



Posterior tibial artery



- * It is the larger of the two terminal branches of the popliteal artery.
- * It passes under the soleus
- It ends deep the flexor retinaculum by dividing into medial &lateral planter arteries.



Netter Atlas of human anatomy 6th edition

Branches of posterior Tibial vessels



1. Peroneal artery: Largest br., 1"below popliteus, descends along medial crest of fibula

i.Muscular.

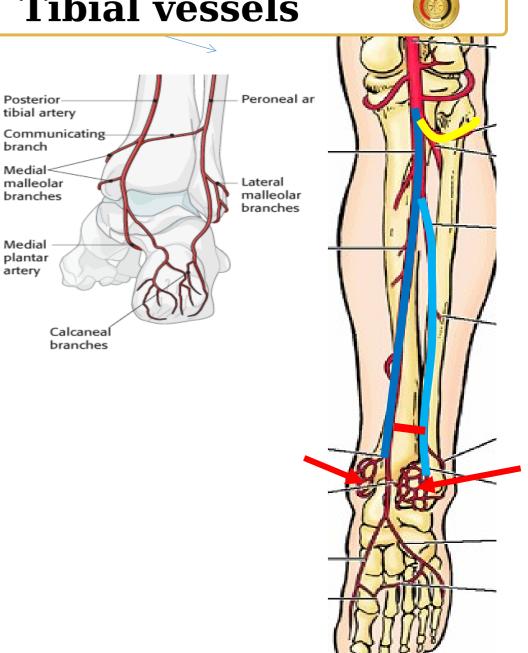
ii.Nutrient: to fibula.

iii.Communicating: 2" above ankle.

iv.Perforating: 2" above ankle, # w lat. Malleolar, (may replace dorsalis pedis artery)

v. Calcanean: terminal br., # w lat. Malleolar

- 2. <u>Circumflex fibular:</u> # around knee.
- 3. Muscular.
- 4. Nutrient: to tibia
- 5. Communicating: 2" above ankle, joins that of peroneal a.
- 6. Medial malleolar: # around med. malleolus
- 7. Calcanean: # around med.malleolus



Genicular Anastomosis



• Site:

Around knee joint

• Formation:

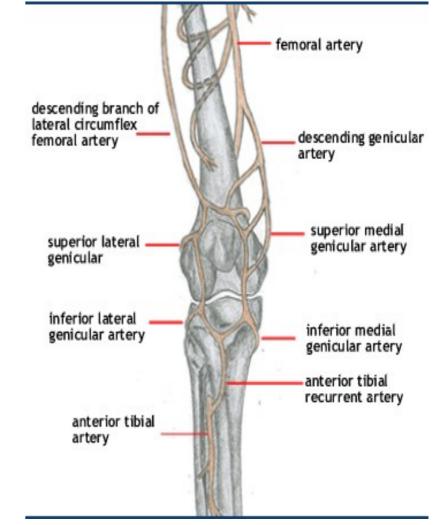
- 1. Femoral A.: Descending genicular a.
- 2. Profunda: Descending branch of lat.

Circumflex femoral

- 3. <u>Popliteal A.: the 5 genicular arteries</u>
- 4. <u>Anterior tibial A</u>.: Ant. & Post. Tibial recurrent arteries

5-Post Tibial A : Circumflex fibular

compensate for the narrowing of the popliteal artery which occurs during flexion of knee



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Anastomosis around ankle



Posterior tibial artery

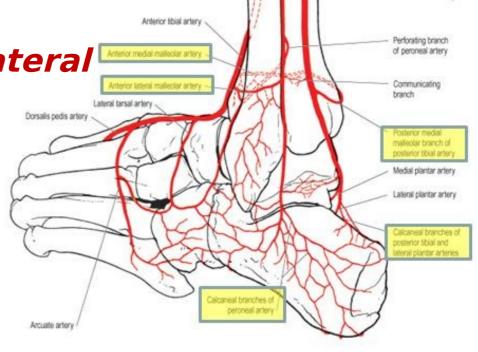
- 1. Ant. Tibial: Ant. Medial malleolar & ant. Lat. Malleolar arteries
- 2. <u>Dorsalis Pedis</u>: Medial & lateral tarsal

3. Post. Tibial A.: Calcanean & medial malleolar (medial

malleolus)

4. Peroneal A.: Perforating & calcanean (lateral

malleolus)



Clinical Application



Arterial occlusive disease of the leg

☐ Ischemia of the muscles

a cramp-like pain with exercise.

This condition is known as

If the arterial supply to the leg is claudication. occluded, gangrene will occur



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SUGGESTED TEXTBOOKS



1. Gray's Anatomy for Students-4th Edition
Atlas of human anatomy by Frank H. Netter, 6th Edition